

CONCEPT, ITS NATURE AND IMPORTANCE IN THE FORMATION OF ANTI-MONOPOLY POLICY

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Formulation of anti-monopoly policy is very relevant for every country based on market economy. The formation of the anti-monopoly management system covers the state's system of activities consisting of legislation, execution and control, regulation, etc. In the conditions of the accelerating globalization of the economic world, it is important to master the institutional foundations of the antimonopoly management system in order for economists to correctly interpret economic changes and effectively manage these processes in the future.

This research work is of great importance in creating and regulating the territorial aspects of the formation of anti-monopoly policy in the digital economy, in limiting the intervention of the state in the economy, in coordinating the activities of the private and social sectors, and in ensuring the proportional development of the social division of labor on the scale of the national and international economy. It is known that concepts such as "antimonopoly management", "antimonopoly regulation", "antimonopoly policy", "antimonopoly policy", "antimonopoly policy" are used interchangeably in most of the national and foreign literature.

It should be noted that the above approach is partially supported in the research work. However, the following should be noted. Formulation of anti-monopoly policy is a set of economic, administrative and legislative measures implemented by the state aimed at preventing an excessively monopolized market that threatens the normal functioning of the market mechanism and ensuring conditions of market competition.

Antimonopoly regulation includes regulation of concentration and level of monopolization of production, strategy and tactics of enterprises, foreign economic activity, price and tax regulation¹.

Anti-monopoly policy- Economic policy of the state based on the anti-monopoly law and laws on suppression of unfair competition. Antimonopoly policy is a set of measures at the state level aimed at protecting healthy competition by limiting monopolistic dominance of companies. The formation of anti-monopoly policy is aimed at the development of competition, the creation of conditions that prevent the monopolistic activities of market participants and the formation of monopolies in the market.

Competition law and (or) antimonopoly legislation is a set of legal regulations aimed at restricting the freedom of entrepreneurial activity and the freedom to conclude contracts of economically influential companies. This set is also known as antitrust legislation in most countries of the world. Limits major mergers and acquisitions that can significantly increase a seller's (buyer's) ability to influence price. Often restrictions have the effect of creating cartels or various mechanisms for price containment and market segmentation.

¹ dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/fin_enc/20122

There is an increasing need to improve the anti-monopoly policy in the national economy in solving the tasks of organizing stable economic development, achieving market balance, and increasing the level of rational satisfaction of the needs of society members in our country. That is, the need to improve the anti-monopoly policy requires careful assimilation of the rules and conclusions of the regulation of monopolies, as well as a creative approach.

First of all, the need to manage the economy by the state, more narrowly speaking, the need to regulate monopolies, market economy, imbalance due to market weakness, population income differentiation; due to disadvantages such as environmental pollution, externalities and costs. Market failure is divided into four types of inefficiencies that indicate that the market is unable to provide efficient use of resources. These are: 1. Social benefit; 2. Monopoly; 3. Asymmetric information; 4. External effect². In these processes, state intervention in the market economy or regulation of the economy is considered appropriate. The state combines various interests in society and is formed by political and public organizations that unite into a single national interest. State policy is a macro-economic policy, which consists of its guidelines and efforts related to the national economy of a particular country. The economic policy of the state is manifested as the guidelines and measures taken by the participants of the economy.

This policy is a policy related to the national economy. The state is not a simple participant in the economy, but a force that regulates it. They intervene in the economy to the extent that they do not prevent market rules, but rather create conditions for them.

The social policy of the state is a policy aimed at revealing, protecting and developing the vital interests of a person. State intervention in the economy means that the state regulates the national economy as a force representing national interests. In this, the interests of united people are expressed, and this also implies group, that is, corporate interests. The norm of state intervention in the economy is that the state's activity should not interfere with the operation of the market mechanism, on the contrary, the state should create conditions for it and, if necessary, supplement the work of the market mechanism. State policy pursues national interests and goals. In this case, actions are taken through levers such as: anti-monopoly policy, social insurance, limiting the production of goods and services with negative externalities, encouraging production and consumption with positive externalities. A social good has two characteristics: non-selective in consumption and non-excludable from consumption. Education, ambulance, army and police services are social goods with these characteristics. Non-selectivity in consumption means that one person's consumption of a good does not reduce another person's consumption of that good.

The important aspects of the economic reforms regarding the state regulation of anti-monopoly management carried out in our country are the development of competition, which is considered one of the most basic elements of the market economy, strengthening the quality and guarantee of products and services of monopolistic and dominant economic entities, ensuring the alternative of their prices (tariffs). is aimed at increasing macroeconomic indicators by satisfying the purchasing demand of consumers. This requires the implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at structural changes in the activities of business entities with a monopoly position by the state and creation of a healthy competitive environment, and, of course, the improvement of legislation.

This policy is characterized not only by economic and social, but also by institutional development. Institutional development, the transition to the market economy and the development of competition, which is considered one of the most basic elements of the market economy corresponding to it, is one of the main factors for the successful formation of competitive relations.

² Фуломов С.С., Алимов Р.Х., Салимов Б.Т., Ходиев Б.Ю. *Микроэкономический*. -Т.: Шарқ, 2001.

Also, it is important to establish new economic entities, to ensure their effective operation, to establish the structure and boundaries of the activities of these entities, to clarify their relations with other entities, to implement competition policy, and to improve them in accordance with market requirements. In this matter, the state has signed a number of documents to regulate anti-monopoly management. The Law "On Competition" adopted in January 2012 establishes the legal norms for the prohibition of anti-competitive actions, including the abuse of a dominant position of business entities, the conclusion of agreed actions and agreements that limit competition, as well as documents of state administration bodies and local government authorities (actions) and unfair competition are prohibited. In addition, anti-monopoly requirements for tenders and stock exchanges, establishment, merger and consolidation of economic entities, and anti-monopoly requirements for obtaining shares (shares) and other property rights are included. the procedure for obtaining consent is established.

In conclusion, anti-monopoly policy is very necessary in every country, because monopoly is one of the main factors that hinder the development of the country's economy. Therefore, in order to develop the economy of any country and increase the competitiveness of enterprises, it is necessary to have an anti-monopoly policy, or to prevent monopoly at all.